

(From the San Francisco

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overal, with

But to be accurate, the drama of the institution by Han Dynasty was not instituted by Han Dynasty. It was the Chinese people who gave the honor to Wan To. The first named drama, but the first named drama, was generally accepted.

Of course representations on the many years are this. Gorgeous by the pantomime artists of the years ago. The production of the attempt. In fact, the first of mixture of pantomime and attempt to portray before the foot of the conquest of China by Wou Wei in which the actors spoke all their

lighting and costumes, which were introduced to participants of the special district school in 1958, and in 1959, 1960, and 1961. According to the records of the council of the exercise commission for the district in other regions, it was given to the council of the

death, according to the latter, he had no other condition of purgatory, where he must first pay his piece continues to be produced by the author of the "Clemenceaux" and other similar plays living in China under these conditions:

Another funny thing about this is that the law of the land does not act. This statute went into effect when the Emperors accepted a lovely actress in the export towns, however, and in the Chinese theatre of Singapore have found their way before the eyes of the audience in this city.

In the Flowerly Kingdom the reason for this is that actors are chased from their pyramids when constructed in the manner of the slaves. The early history of the San Francisco is rather turbulent. There were nearly a dozen small theaters under the patronage of some society, and frequented by its members.

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The play—usually some time before the commencement—probably commenced some time before the language is unintelligible pantomime you will likely understand closely enough. Sam Wah will use

to you if you do not. He is the company, and a most affable one. Every Chinese play is founded on the kings or the disputes of petty dignitaries in the main historical. Consequently, little of the comedy element in the play of love and hate have only a very Chinese author's attention. If historical, ten to one they are based on theme. The words of the actors, spoken, are accompanied by the instrumental orchestra, which is located on the stage. The most prominent instrument is the *pipa*. There are two concerns

great lids of a brass wash-bowl. When they put his whole soul into it, the amount of noise he can make is wonderful as with fear and trepidation with the fiddle in an untiring art he makes his instrument, which is a box on the end of a cane, pierce, shrieking, squeaking, and other man plays a squat-looking neck, and a fourth alternately he and a very shrill drum with a pestick. Music? Well, it is no Mongolian ear, and possibly Wag-

poem: not a poem into his life to it. It fell

The first setting of the period of m. Milton of the post-tempting which jointed study, joined with

precast it, but it is beyond the most Americans. The audience rose the actors with faces that quickly their owner's approval or disapproval hand-clapping or other audible approval is removed with a grin or a grunt now and again. But the critics, and a poor actor is soon re- are magnificent, and those of the play-house, or Hung Fat Chun, actor represents an outlay of 18,000 dollars richest brocade, silks and satins, with gold and silver lace. When like that of the "Six Kines" is n-

Realism has made but scanty pian circles of the Chinese. Such used in "The County Fair," "On are unknown, and a wonderful auditor's imagination. For instance supposed to mount a horse on throws one leg into the air as the back and walks off. There is no man who dies or is killed on apt to get up and walk off the plain view of the audience. The of the play an old man goes

and his frequent customer
nits, &c., that he carries
affair which he balances on
company at present playing at the
Theatre is a very strong and
Lim is the manager, and plays
On the English stage his parts
Henry Miller, Herbert Kelcey,
part owner of the company, he
at 1300nd, a year. Tok Ah Hing
parts, or general utility man.
priced actor, receiving 5000d. for
tragedian, or Sun Moo, is Lung Chi
man. annap. Ah Nanyue the low

Choi, and 300,000 a month minimum. Chung plays the part of the first son, Chow, for the annual consideration (Gee and Ah Kee are also general managers, who get 300,000 dol. apiece). The under-studies and substitutes, who draw from the above sums, are the super, as in white theatres. The pany, however, is Ah Lin, whom I also a member of the troupe. month, and is the leading lady. She pester for the company.

As a rule contracts are made for

of the money must be paid in advance, every actor is furnished with a box of matches in the theatre building, his washing is three times a day cooked rice is thing extra that he orders is pre expense and placed on a plate for Every night after 12 o'clock he m and he hears in this a strong re players.

A Chinese actor never attend stage. He is taught the conventi part, and knows exactly what before the audience if he is a successful actor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE

port. In the
ference of 9
the female
and neck.
this point of
women as
bad-hipped,
to prostitution
them. However

mel was built at Bitham Water in 1870. She is a
hooper of 46 tons register and was lately owned by Messrs.
Messrs. Stewart and Company, Hull.

THU. MAIL STEAMERS.
The R.M.S. *Orizaba* arrived at 11 a.m. August 11, homeward.
The R.M.S. *Orizaba* left at 11 a.m. August 11, homeward.
The R.M.S. *Orizaba* arrived at Columbia August 12, homeward.
The R.M.S. *Orizaba* arrived at Auckland, from San Francisco, at 7 p.m., August 13.

THE HANSOON
The steamer *Hansoon*, from London, arrived tonight at 6 o'clock from the city of the bay, bringing the latest news from the north. The ship was loaded with goods, and the crew was well supplied with provisions. The ship was also loaded with passengers, and the crew was well supplied with provisions. The ship was also loaded with passengers, and the crew was well supplied with provisions.

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George N.W. winds and fine weather to Adelaide. On 11 August, 1950, a 4.50 p.m. mail from Perth to Adelaide was delayed by 15 minutes by a heavy rain squall at 4.50 p.m. Owing to this mistake, however, in the morning from Cape Horn our arrival was not expected until 11.00 a.m. on 12 August. The 4.50 p.m. mail from South Australia and 47 for the eastern coastline, sailed on 12 August. The weather was fine and the wind from the north-east, passed at 8.0 a.m. on the 13th. On 14 August, the 4.50 p.m. mail from Perth to Adelaide, left for Philadelphia. These were not entered before noon on the 15th. On 16 August, the 4.50 p.m. mail from Perth to Adelaide, left for Philadelphia. These were not entered before noon on the 17th. On 18 August, the 4.50 p.m. mail from Perth to Adelaide, left for Philadelphia. These were not entered before noon on the 19th. On 20 August, the 4.50 p.m. mail from Perth to Adelaide, left for Philadelphia. These were not entered before noon on the 21st. On 22 August, the 4.50 p.m. mail from Perth to Adelaide, left for Philadelphia. These were not entered before noon on the 23rd. On 24 August, the 4.50 p.m. mail from Perth to Adelaide, left for Philadelphia. These were not entered before noon on the 25th. On 26 August, the 4.50 p.m. mail from Perth to Adelaide, left for Philadelphia. These were not entered before noon on the 27th. On 28 August, the 4.50 p.m. mail from Perth to Adelaide, left for Philadelphia. These were not entered before noon on the 29th. On 30 August, the 4.50 p.m. mail from Perth to Adelaide, left for Philadelphia. These were not entered before noon on the 31st.

[illegible]

The Sydney-owned ship *George Thompson*, from *Spiny* May 14, with a cargo of coal for Shanghai, arrived at her destination on July 10. The run up having been less than expected, the vessel was able to make a stop at the port of Amoy.

the Gulf of Venice, bound to Smyrna, met with stormy weather in the Italian Ocean. The steamer is due here in a few days. The vessel was built in 1865, is 100 feet long, with a beam of 16 feet, and a draught of 10 feet. She is fitted with a single screw, and a single funnel, and is capable of making 10 knots an hour. She is now under the command of Captain J. H. Smith, and is carrying a cargo of wheat and flour. She is also carrying a number of passengers, and is expected to arrive here in a few days.

OVERDUE AT NEWCASTLE

A Newcastle report states that the ship *Wendland*, 180 tons, is overdue from Newcastle. The *Wendland* was chartered by the Newcastle Overseas Land Office, 1905 tons, are both overdue from Liverpool. The former is 142 days, and the latter 116 days out.

THE SUFFOLK

The *Suffolk* is due about Monday. It is reported that during her voyage from London on July 5 she was in a gale and was damaged. The vessel is now in the hands of the insurance firms. The exceptional trouble was due to the fact that the vessel was damaged by a heavy sea and a heavy deck, and the vessel was damaged and the vessel was damaged on July 5.

THE BOULDER

The Union S. S. Co. has chartered the British-owned *Boulder* for their India and New Zealand trade. The *Boulder* was fitted for that service, and the vessel is now in the hands of the insurance firms. The *Boulder* has visited this port on various occasions, and is nearly 3000 tons gross, a steel steamer, one of the finest built ships, and launched in 1900.

THE WYOMING

The *Wyoming* is due about Monday. It is now in London.

to resume her routine in the Richmond River trade, her lay-up in Roscoe's floating dock the Wyoming has been stricken, repaired and caulked, her topgall and mainmast replaced, and minor work done to her. The mast and rigging was taken out and repaired, and every part of the hull and engine room. The Wyoming leaves for the north tomorrow.

THE GENERAL GORDON
The four-masted ship General Gordon, 80 days, from London to Sydney, joined Jervis Bay yesterday morning. The ship was built in 1872, and is owned by the Government of Captain L. F. Clayton, and comes to the care of Messrs. Vignoe, Sun, and Chapman. Particulars of her voyage will be found in to-day's columns of *Argonaut*.

THE WABONGA
The A. U. S. N. G. S. Wabonga has been ordered to leave Port Moresby for a periodical overhaul for survey. The ship was yesterday swung for adjustment of compass by Captain T. L. Greening.

TELEGRAPHIC SHIPPING NEWS.

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...with 1136 tons coal. King Arrived at ...
 ...for San Francisco. ...
 ...with 2862 tons coal; Easy (s.), ...
 ...Linton (s.), for Clarence ...
 ...Burmanah (s.), ...
 ...for Sydney ...
 ...Island. - Passed ...
 ...at 4.30 p.m. west. ...
 ...for Melbourne, at 12.45. ...
 ...-Arrived: ...
 ...Launceston; ...
 ...from Adelaide: ...
 ...New York: ...
 ...Leopards: August 19 ...
 ...Amelia, ...
 ...for ...
 ...for ...
 ...-Arrived: August 14. B. Webster ...
 ...New ...
 ...from ...
 ...from the Board at the ...
 ...-Heads: August 13, ...
 ...and ...
 ...August 13, ...

from Richmond River. Departure: August 12, 10.30 a.m., for Clarence River.
 Kaurah (s.), at 5 p.m., for Clarence River.
 13. Daphne, schooner, off the bar: Enterprise, schooner, over the entrance; 14. Daphne, schooner, still on the crossing; 15. Kaurah (s.), at 1.35 p.m.; Monard, schooner, still on the crossing; 16. Kaurah (s.), at 1.50 p.m.; 17. Daphne, schooner, at 2.15 p.m.; 18. Kaurah (s.), at 2.30 p.m.; 19. Kaurah (s.), at 2.50 p.m.; for Sydney: Wyndiah (s.), at 3 p.m., for Byron Bay.
 20. Kaurah (s.), at 3.15 p.m., for Sydney.
 Arrivals: August 13, City of Kingston (s.), at 6.10 a.m., from Syd.; Kaurah (s.), at 6.15 a.m., from Sydney; Union (s.), with passengers, from Sydney.
 Departures: August 13, Herod (s.), at 10.30 a.m., from Port; 21. Kaurah (s.), at 11.10 a.m., for Sydney; 22. Mabel White, schooner, at 6.30 a.m., from Sydney.
 August 14, Timal (s.), at 10.30 a.m., from Sydney.
 Departure: August 15, Timal (s.), at 10.30 a.m., from Sydney.
 Arrivals: August 15, Union, tug, at 10.30 a.m., from Sydney; 23. Kaurah (s.), at 11.10 a.m., from Sydney; 24. Kaurah (s.), at 11.45 a.m., both from Sydney.
 Departures: August 15, Wellington (s.), at 12.30 p.m., for Sydney.

Special Advertisements.

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off or "STAYED" NIGHT LIGHTS?
GOOD NIGHT, ALL'S WEL!
(Old Song)

IT.
Ifn or other dangerous material used
in place of "Pyranon" or "Fairy" Light-
wicks.

TIT. Do you burn
a "PYRANON" NIGHT LIGHTS?
GOOD NIGHT, ALL'S WEL!
(Old Song)

IT.
Ifn or other dangerous material used
in place of "Pyranon" or "Fairy" Light-
wicks.

TIT.
ALL'S WEL!

Special Advertisements.

CHARLES DENY,
late partner of T. H. E.
REMNUEP F. and son
CONSUL
ST. JAMES ST.
corner King and Main

T H. E.
A BRIGHT AND CHERRY
READ BY EVERYBODY.
IF YOU CAN UNDERSTAND

[illegible]

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Sole Agents,
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WORLD.

AND CO.'S CHOICEST POTATOES,
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LAND LAW.

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IMPORTED BY J. O. K.

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NATIVE TO:

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CUTTING IN CLOTHING
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OF "NEMO," No. II.
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THE LADIES' PAGE.
MUSIC AND DRAMA.
THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.
AGRICULTURE.
HORTICULTURE.
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PAPER PUBLISHED IN AUSTRALIA.**
**FOR THE PRESENT WEEK,
AUGUST 15,**
— get other illustrations, the following:—
**THE OF THE TROOPSHIP HIMALAYA
FROM SYDNEY.**
The first of the two of one of the most
last week, the departure of the troopship
left Jackson. The vessel is represented
as leaving the wharves, Farm Cove, and
into the vicinity.

DEATH OF MR. F. WATKINS.
The death of a young man in

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT to given in this **PRIDE**—who has filled many important public buildings, and is now Superintending the construction of new buildings on the coast of Mexico, has hurriedly returned to his home, where he is buried beneath the desert.

NEW SOUTH WALES 31st Dec. 1918 (March-September) is the first time that the Government has been able to establish an evicted tenant distinct from the fund already established.

THE INHIBITION issued by the Government against the export of wheat to the effect of raising the price of rice in the corn duties is the price of rice exceeds that of wheat.

OF SULLIVAN, THE SULLIVER.

one of our most prominent seafarers, and a great command. It will place all interested in the sea port, which is published in this issue.

S TO FURBER, "A DAUGHTER OF HORNBYVILLE."

the first and beautiful illustration accompanying Hardy's story, "A Daughter of the town's Sydney Mail, and

BLACK MONSIEUR POWELL:

descriptive letterpress of the Black and white illustrations of the story in this week's Mail, and should be of interest to readers.

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 week's SYDNEY MAIL.
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 MECHANICAL BLOCKS.
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 by an Expert.
 THE WOOL TRADE.
 appear week by week
 in the
 SYDNEY MAIL.

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BY ANNIE S. SWAN.

"Author of
"Janes," "Battered Hearts," "The Gates
of Paradise's Search," &c."

IT WILL BE FOUND IN THE NEWS OF
AUGUST 12.

ON OFFICE
OF THE
NEW YORK HERALD,
BY HENRY R. & LLOYD & CO.,
20 GREENWICH ST.,
NEW YORK.

how strongly it contrasts with that of several other colonies of the group.

The recommendations contained in the despatch of Lord KINTORE to the Colonial Office on the subject of the separation of the Northern Territory from South Australia and the employment in that territory of Chinese and other Asiatic labour are apparently beginning to attract the attention of the Legislatures of the different colonies. It is in this connection curious to note that when the matter was referred to a

few days ago in our own Parliament the Premier excused himself from giving any information on the ground that he had transmitted his copy of the despatch as confidential," though in fact when that answer was given the despatch had already been published in full in the Adelaide press and a summary of it had been given in our columns. The significant point in connection with Lord Kintore's suggestions is that they are embodied in a despatch addressed, not as his former memorandum had been, to his own Ministers, but to the Colonial Office in London. When we ask what is the significance of

these suggestions receiving first a crowd of facts present themselves showing that their realisation is quite within the scope of easy possibility. During the debates in the Convention it was mentioned by a South Australian delegate that the Northern Territory was not a part of the colony, but a separately attached dependency, from which the colony might some day desire to relieve itself. There have been many circumstances occurring within the past few years indicating that the object of founding colonies in tropical Australia to be worked by coloured labour is one which is viewed

What chance favoured in certain influential circles of the country is represented by the English capitalists one of the best opportunities of investing large sums of money in new enterprises at large and certain rates of profit which the world visibly offers. It will be remembered what efforts were made in England to exempt the control of the northern part of Western Australia from the jurisdiction of the constitutional Government formed by the coalition of the two colonies, and also what favour is always shown in some circles in London to the project of forming a tropical colony in Northern Queensland, the separation of which, per-

perhaps, cannot be long deferred. Apart from these possibilities of the formation of coloured labour colonies in the tropical area of the continent, we must not forget that the removal and renewal of the Chinese Exclusion Act in South Australia is dependent on certain action of the New South Wales Government and Parliament which nobody appears to propose to take. Grouping all of these facts and possibilities together, we have an assemblage of dangers to the national policy of Australia, and to the exclusion of competitive coloured labour, which is sufficiently serious to demand, as essential by our working classes,

which dwarfs all the "planks" and programmes of the labour party in these colonies into utter insignificance.

Well, what is being done to provide against the possibility of suddenly finding that the control of this important matter has slipped unexpectedly but irrevocably into the hands of the wrong party in Australia? It must be admitted that, although the matter is slowly beginning to receive attention, nothing is being done commensurate with the vast importance of the subject. Questions are languidly put here and there by members, and feeble proposals of communicating with the Colo-

But Mr. Chamberlain's speech has not been without its effect. It has not only suggested to a half-dozen of the leading members of the Opposition the tendency to show that a single representative of the labour party in any colony has approximately realized the transcendent importance of the danger to the whole future of the working classes in Australia. What might any day happen is that Crown colonies might be formed along the northern coasts of our continent, and imported labour brought in from the extreme south, from India and China, to work their industries. Indeed his Excellency points out that all that is necessary, as far as the Northern Territory is concerned, is to use the power

to desire to be given to the Governor in Council under the Chinese Exclusion Act to suspend the operation of the Act by Lord Clarendon. This is the course which Lord Clarendon has already taken with respect to the Colonial Office. But, as we have seen, the danger is even more imminent. It may be brought on at any time by the mere expiration of the existing Act in that colony, and the refusal of the Legislature to renew it as a result of the neglect of the Government and Parliament of this colony to fulfil the terms of the agreement entered into with the Chinese Government. The danger impending over the Honourables in this respect,

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and meanwhile their representatives in our Parliament spend night after night in discussing a few lines of a single clause in an Electoral Bill.

What is the proper course to be taken in view of the steadily-growing danger of Northern Australia passing out of the control of the people of the continent? We may well speak of the danger as a growing one, inasmuch as it is hardly possible to imagine that the vast area of tropical Australia will long be retained in its present condition for want of the only kind of labour fitted to develop it. It is futile for the people of these

to rely on positions and economies of the Imperial Government to do for us what we have the power to do for ourselves. The only permanent safeguard against this danger worth a moment's consideration is that supplied by federation. What is wanted is not a reliance on the Imperial Government to help us to carry out a policy which it distrusts and dislikes, and which its diplomatic arrangements make it impossible to carry out. The only security for keeping the continent to the English race is that given by taking over the whole of it under the control of one strong united Australian Government.

If the northern door of the continent were in the hands of the Government of the Australian Commonwealth, then the question of the free movement of a vast number of coloured labour to the north would be but one of practical detail. If it left to the decision of several separate, perhaps Crown colonies dominated by a planter party, and largely ruled from Downing-street, then it would become a peril to the working classes of Australia, compared with which "freedom of contract" or plural voting are but very practical nationalistic questions. For any one of the labour representatives in any colony seem adequately alive to the extent

of the danger, while many of them are so influenced by provincial prejudice as to be opposed to the only measure which offers even the promise of security.

Tax Legislative Council held a short sitting yesterday. Mr. Creed official from the Vice-President of the Executive Council that a matter relating to the reconstruction of defences works at Para Island was in the hands of the Crown Solicitor, who was taking necessary action; and that a cablegram had been sent to the Agent-General with respect to the appointment of

3. SA JULIAN SALOMON, Q.C., introduced into the Legislative Council last evening a bill to amend the law relating to voluntary conveyances, the existing practice of the law relating to frauds—*Chase* 1.—Notwithstanding anything in the Act of Elizabeth, &c., contained, no conveyance, grant, charge, lease, or limitation of uses or trusts of or upon any lands in the colony of New South Wales shall be in favour of any purchaser who has not demanded fulfillment of any such purchaser shall incur actual or constructive notice thereof at the time of his purchase, unless it shall appear that such purchaser has been bona fide ignorant of the existence of the lease, or the person or persons to be benefited by such charge or limitation of uses or trusts, was or were prior to the grant indebted.” *Chase* 2.—“This Act shall not affect the rights of any purchaser

In favour of the establishment of a system of private postages. Dr. Ross desired to add another privilege to the already large number possessed by Members of Parliament. He thought the right of franking letters might be granted to legislators, but Sir Henry Stanley thought exactly the opposite. He objected strongly to the practice of franking, pointing out that, whatever the custom in the other colonies might be, franking was not allowed in England, where all, from the Sovereign downwards, had to put stamps on their letters. Mr. Noid, snoring under the defence of the Speaker's Chair, which he had proposed on the previous evening, was now to attain the same result in a different way. He asked the Speaker's ruling as to whether members who said "I object," so as to prevent a motion from coming on, were entitled to a vote.

purpose of calling attention to the mal-administration of the Government. He justified his conduct on the ground that the Government had purposely withheld information from the public, and had delayed the appointment of a Treasurer for 15 days. He argued that, as the Premier had known of Mr. McMillin's intended resignation some time, there was no excuse for his not having a Treasurer ready to fill the vacancy when the colony was passing through a crisis at present, a clear and ample statement of the public accounts should be made, so that the public anxiety might be allayed. Mr. Little was very severe on the financial policy of the Government, and on mistaking the Treasury by delaying the appointment of a Minister. The leader of the Opposition evidently felt much annoyed at the absence of

He showed statistics about in the most alarming way, dissecting revenue and expenditure returns, land revenue, &c., in that most incomprehensible style which only skilled accountants can fully comprehend. Few members listened, and still fewer understood how Mr. Garman made out that everything was miserably wrong with the finances of the Government. The moral of it all was that no delay should be incurred in appointing a successor to Mr. McMillan.

The late Treasurer now came legally to the assistance of the Government, and supplied the obvious deficiencies in Sir Henry's exposition of the state of affairs. He said that his only criticism of Mr. Garman, Mr. McMillan felt called upon to blame Mr. Garman for his intemperance, which, at such a crisis, might prove detrimental to the Government.

the temporary loans had been obtained at 10 per cent. The Bank of England had lent £200,000 at 3 per cent, the ordinary bank rate, and £200,000 had been obtained from private sources, at the rate of 3½ per cent. This was exactly the rate which had been fixed by the leader of the Opposition in the management made with the Sydney banks. Further, Mr. McMillan showed that the future financial prospects of the colony were rosy in the extreme. The surplus for the past half-year, estimated on the latest and most reasonable basis, would amount to at least £250,000, and the surplus for the whole year might easily be placed at £500,000. Algeciras, Mr. McMillan expressed the greatest confidence in the position of the colony, the only condition of safety being that the Government should

three months would do quite as well as the House refused to accept the suggestion. Mr. Reid found a defect in the drafting of the clause, which requires continuous residence for a period of "six months immediately preceding the first day of January or July." As the electoral rolls are to be made up half-yearly, the wording would, as Mr. Reid showed, compel a term of residence in some cases of eleven months. For instance, supposing a man came to a district on the 2nd day of January, he would not be qualified to be placed on the roll on the 1st of June and would have to wait until the 1st of December before he could be enrolled.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

[illegible]

